MONDAY, FEBRUARY 7 1881.

Amusements To-Day. Abbey's Park Theatre-Fresh, the American, Academy of Design-Exhibition, Aguar um-Circus. Booth's Theatre-Ottella. Brooklyn Park Theatre-Bard Kirke. Broadlyn Park Eucates Hard Kirks

Hjou Speen Houses—Out bereiter Heise,

Hunnell's Maneum Residue; and 9th et.

Daly's Theories—Zavina

Gennel Speen House—Out.

Haverly's 1866 St. Theories—The Gally

inverty's 5th Av. Theatre-Olivitie Havoriy's Sible's Garden-black Venus Havorly's Nible's Gardon-Black Views Haverly's Theater, Henelitys Daniel Radial, Hawter & High's Concert Hall-Concert, Haddson Square Theater Jane Kirks. Hassanic Temple-Venorism Inn Francisco Minarcels-Escaling and 19th st. Standard Theater-Disk.

Stelaway Hall-Corners. Photis Thent - Hosbard.
Photis Comique - Mullipas Gardé Nominas.
Fany Pastor's Thoutin-Vallety,
Islan Aguaro Theatr. - Vallety
Wallack's Floatr. - Waye's the Cat?
Win four Theatr. - Unde Tour's Cable.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Feb. 5, 1881, was:

#### Total for the week ..... Some Light on the Policy of the New Administration.

Our esteemed contemporary, the World, aas hunted up an old speech delivered by 3en. GARFIELD in 1870, of much greater inerest now, when its author has become President elect of the United States, than it possessed at the time of its delivery, when he was only a Representative in Congress. In reference to a bill providing a subsidy then under discussion in the House of Repsmentatives. Gen. Gappier.p. said: "There s one feature in this bill, the subsidy provision, which is odious to the American

It is a question of deep interest whether Gen. GARFIELD still entertains the same sontiments to which he then gave utterance. and whether he will firmly adhere to them in

his administration of the office of President. Curiosity on the subject is greatly heightened by the fact that it is already freely given out that Mr. BLAINE, the coming Secretary of State, contemplates the liberal bestowal of bounties as one of the principal and most beneficent features by which the incoming Administration is to be distinguished.

#### How Packard was Deposed.

In order to get HAYES into the White House, after the Eight to Seven Commission had decided to adopt the forged and fraudulent returns from Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida, it became necessary to make a bargain with the leaders of an organized movement in the House of Representatives to defeat the count. Sixty seventy members, mainly from th South, determined to filibuster to the end of the session unless they could secure terms from Haves in regard to their local Governments. They had the power to defeat the count in this manner.

The friends of HAYES saw the danger. Gov. FOSTER was put forward in the House to make overtures to this opposition. His speech led to a conference at the rooms of STANLEY MATTHEWS in Wormley's Hotel, where ELLIS, BURKE, and WATTERSON, claiming to represent Louisiana and South Carolina, met John Sherman, Matthews, GARFIELD, FOSTER, and DENNISON, as the personal, political, and confidential friends of Mr. R. B. HAYES.

A letter was there produced from HAYES, fully approving Foster's speech. Mat-THEWS, who was the chief spokesman on this occasion, gave the strongest assurances that if HAYES was permitted to go in his policy would be entirely satisfactory to the When asked how it would be practicable, if HAYES was declared President, to prevent Packard from being Governor, he pointed out the way which was afterward adopted. Upon these pledges, and upon others more formally made, the filibustering ceased and the bargain was consummated. HAYES went in.

Now, look once more at the figures of the election in 1876. They are instructive:

Official: Returning Etc., 83,723 70,508 PACKARD . 76,477 74,024

The false count of the Returning Board allows Packand a majority over five of the Republican electors. It thus appears that the official returns of Republican Supervisors gave PACKARD 1,162 more votes than the Returning Board gave HAYES, after their infamous work had been done. And to make the case stronger, Wells, Anderson, and their colored colleagues reported PACKARD as having many more votes than five of the HAYES electors. Therefore, if a minority candidate was made President, how was a majority candidate for Governor to be set aside by the same process and party?

That question is best answered in two remarkable papers, of the same date although wholly independent of each other, bearing the signature of STANLEY MATTHEWS. Here they are, and the Republicans of the Senate will doubtiess be edified by reading them at

this time: "Washisams City Feb 27, 1877. "GENTLEMEN. Referring to the conversation had with you yesterday, in which that Haves a policy as to the states of certain Southern States was discussed, we de sire to say that we can assure you in the strongest possible manner of our great desire to have him adopt such a policy as well give to the people of the States of South Carolina and Louisiana the right to control their own affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitu of the United States and the laws mide in pursuathereof, and to say farther that from an acquamitance with and knowledge of Gov Haymand his views, we have the most complete confidence that such wall be policy of his Administration. Respectfully. "Standay Marriews.

\*To the Hon. Juns. B. Gonnon and the Hon. John Young Baown,"

This protocol was drawn up to satisfy the fillbusters, and to complete the count. It drove the first nail into PACKARD's coffin, as will be seen by the following letter to him:

"UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER (WASHINGTON, Feb 27, 1977.

"My Dean Simi I received and read with attention your communications on the subject of the public affairs of Louisians, and the subject has been carefully and anxiety, remoderate. sixiously considered by mescif and stoers in its relation to the general policy of a Republican Administration ( Without reference to the rightfulness of the origin of your tills as illower nor. I was of the opinion that the cir-cumstinces are such that it will be out of the question

for a Republican Administration to motificate it, as 3 must necessarily be, by force of Pederal arise.
"As some as existing milliony orders a s-withdrawn the Nicsonia cloveriment will become the mix exessing the mean time, it will be the duty of the Administration to take cars that the result while not object the rights and equality of the concret people of L surgans as

lar as it has lawful power to prevent and also to to care that stanch Republicans, the your sell, scannet who

nothing disreputable can be alleged, should not suffer, and should receive contribution and position in some hold, persistent, effective speakers; but, in ese are, in short, my own individual views. I regret the combitton of affairs, but I cannot belp it, and see respect of elequence, they cannot be comno better way to improve it. Respectfully pared for a moment with O Connella, whose agitation for repeal ended in pitiful discom-

"Hon. S. B. PACKARD, New Orients." STANLEY MATTHEWS was the originator | the Land League, but the organizers of that

had outlined at the so-called Wormley Conference. As he says in his letter to without reference to the rightfulness of was right to be trampled under foot and a Republican candidate for Governor to be discarded when he had a better title than five of the electors fraudulently counted for HATES? Because it was part of a correct contract by which alone HAYES could reach the White House. That was the true and

MATTHEWS, SHERMAN, FOSTER, GARFIELD, cared nothing for the "rightfulness" of goal of their ambition, where honors, offices, and rich rewards were waiting to welcome the triumphant conspirators.

HAYES came in, according to the conditions of the bond; and one of his first acts was to constitute a commission with power to make the best terms possible in New Orleans, but in any event to wipe out Republican Legislature. They did the busiess as directed by Mr. Evants and as foreshadowed by Mr. MATTHEWS.

JOHN M. HARLAN was made a Justice of ransaction. And now, when HAYES is returning to obscurity, he proposes, in the last his obligation to STANLEY MATTREWS by making him also a Justice of the Supreme Court. Will the Senate permit this outrage on decency and this degradation of the judiciary?

#### A World's Fair Not Wanted.

All the published accounts of the reception given at Delmonico's on Saturday evening by the United States International Commission to Gen. Grant concur in representing it as an exceedingly tame affair. The subscriptions reported amounted to only \$322,500 toward the \$1,000,000 required to secure even a commencement of the undertaking-to say nothing of the further millions which will be needed to carry it out-and when a few additional sums were announced the capitalists present began to beat a retreat in order to avoid being called upon. Nothing but the announcement of supper prevented a general stampede, and the discussion of champagne and oysters brought the proceedings to an abrupt close.

The trath is, the people of this city do not want the proposed World's Fair. Nobody will profit by it, pecuniarily, except the railroad companies and the hotel keepers, and even they have so much business already that they care little for more. No proper and convenient site for it has yet been found, and, in our opinion, none can be found. As a machine for keeping Gen. Grant before the public eye, and for hoisting into notoriety the fussy citizens who hang on to him, it might serve tolerably well, but that is not a sufficient reason for wasting some \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000 on it, for it would, after all, be only a magnified American Institute Fair, such as we have every year at a small expense.

The speculation is evidently at the point of death. Let it go on and die, and be buried out of sight.

#### The Case of Michael Davitt.

So far as we have learned the grounds on which MICHAEL DAVITT has been consigned to prison, this act of the British Government looks to us like a harsh and panie tricken measure.

That in the arrest and commitment of the Irish agitator the law officers of the Crown were acting strictly within the lines of their technical competence, is of course indisputade. In 1870 Mr. Davitr was convicted of treason, and sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. In 1877 this sentence was conditionally remitted, and the prisoner received what is known as a "ticket of leave." Theoretically, this mode of commuting a penalty implies that a convict shall enjoy his liberty only during good behavior. Whether the condition is fulfilled, whether the liberated convict's conduct is satisfactory, It is for the executive authority which granted the commutation to decide. Of this matter, beyond the simple question of identification, courts have no eognizance. It is purely discretionary with the Home Secretary to accord a ticket of leave, and to revoke it lies equally within the untrammelled exercise of his official discretion. Thus the issue raised by the DAVITT case is not whether the recommitment was legal, but

whether it was judicious and morally defensible. Now, on this point, the adherents of the Land League allege that there is no precedent for the action of the Government in DAVITT's case, and that, consequently, the constructive, reasonable limits of discretion have been exceeded. The friends of the Ministry rejoin that the provocation was unprecedented. This naturally brings us to the gist of their defence. It is claimed that in his recent speeches Davitt's denunciation of the Coercion bill and his personal attacks on Mr. FORSTER were essentially editious, and altogether past the bounds of legitimate agitation. From the exultaion, however, expressed by certain organs of the Government and the species of consternation with which their condjutor's imprisonment was undoubtedly regarded by the Pannell party, we cannot but infer that Mr. Davitt's public utterances were rather the pretext than the true reason o his arrest. It has leaked out that, in the eyes of the Secretary for Ireland and of those conversant with the secret workings of the Land League, the unassuming man now confined in Dartmoor prison was the most redoubtable champion of Irish land reform. It appears that while Mr. PARNELL has been the chief spokesman and standard bearer of the movement, Mr. DAVITT was the creator and impeller of the intricate and powerful machinery which, iccording to the admissions of English newspapers, has established a well-nigh absolute Government over nearly threeourths of Ireland. Not only are the central principles and elaborate details by which the Irish people have been welded into a compact, impenetraple mass credited to Mr. Davier, but he is said to have personally secured their acceptance and vigorous application in almost every town and village of Leinster, Munster, and lonnaught. Now, we need not say that it not the speeches of Mr. PARNELL and ther Parliamentary exponents of the Land Longue which have put an irresistible pressure on the English Govern-

ment, and exterted from a Ministry

n which landowners are dominant

promise of large tenant relief. No doubt

Mr. PARSELL and some of his colleagues are

fiture. It is not, we repeat, the orators of

the Cabinet stand in awe; and Mr. FORSTER doubtless would contend that in seizing s PACKARD, that plan was to be carried out | plausible pretext to smite the head and front of a threatening organization he was but the origin of your title as Governor." Why performing an indispensable act of self-defence.

To all this it may be said that the pretext alleged for Mr. DAVITT's imprisonment is but a meagre one, and that the more substantial grounds on which the action of the British Ministry is defended do, in reality prove too much. The language to which exception has been taken has been telegraphed to American newspapers, and and others who were parties to this bargain | although caustic and vehement, it is scarce and who were to profit by its consummation, Iy more so than the utterances for which it has just proved impossible to obtain a con-PACKARD'S title. They would have sacri- viction from a jury in Dublin, the very cenfixed hundreds of PACKARDS to reach the tre of landlord influence. If it be truly on account of words spoken on the platform that Mr. DAVITT has forfeited his right to be at large, why could not Mr. FORSTER have waited a little longer until, armed with the Coercion law, he could apply one and the same treatment to all those whom he accuses of scurrilous and inflammatory speech? Would it not have PACKARD as Governor and to overthrow a been more dignified, more generous, and more befitting a Liberal Government to waive, in this case, the right of peremptory commitment without cause shown, and to proceed against Mr. DAVITT he Supreme Court for his share in that foul | jointly with other agitators, under an act which will practically constrain Ministers to a monthly accounting to Parliament and days of his Executive authority, to pay off public opinion for the use made of their extraordinary powers?

Can it be urged that the Government could not afford to wait, because Mr. Davitt's real offence was not his imprudent language but the boundless energy and fertility of resource which he had brought to the creation of the Land League organization? When we look closely at this argument it seems to stultify the Ministry; for if Mr. DAVITT is really the head and front of the whole movement-if there are signs, as we are now told, that the confinement of one man will suffice to dislocate the whole machinery of resistance-how comes it that this man has been suffered so long to go at large? How can Mr. FORSTER justify what his own friends must deem his culpable neglect in permitting for months the growth and aggravation of disorders which, on the theory of Mr. Davitt's importance, were susceptible of such an easy remedy? Why has he asked for a coerclor act, if nearly all he hoped to gain from that anomalous and perilous concession could be won by a simple revocation of a convict's ticket of leave? Why, in a word, should be postpone the business of an imperial legislature, and compel a constitutional crisis, by his demand for extra-legal powers, which, it is now alleged, will be but seldom exer eised, seeing that the knot of the Irlsh difficulty has professedly been cut by MICHAEL DAVITT's imprisonment?

#### That Costly Gift.

The free polar expedition which the Gov rnment was supposed to have secured in the use of the Jeannette grows more ex pensive daily. A fortnight ago Commodore JEFFERS estimated that it would cost \$82,000 to hunt up the stray vessel; last Monday Mr. McPherson's bill, when introduced into the Senate, provided \$100,000 for the purpose; but by Friday, when the bill was passed, the sum appropriated had already grown to \$175,000

Whether it will receive further additions during its passage through the House renains to be seen. But it has already been concluded that, if a war vessel should be sent among the ico floes of the Arctic seas, the alteration she would have to undergo to fit her for that purpose would prevent her hereafter from being used as a war ship In other words, it would be sacrificing from \$300,000 to \$500,000 to send a naval vessel to hunt for the Jeannette, while the cheapest steam whaler will cost \$175,000. One of our most experienced and valued naval authorities, Major Goff of the Kanawha, officially informs Congress that even "under the most favorable circumstances," the search will cost not less than \$175,000.

Now, it is rather queer that only a ime ago the idea that any search was needed for the Jeannette was pooh-poohed as ridiculous. When a bark from Ounalaska, on Sept. 1, brought no tidings of the Jeannette to toria, but, instead, a report that she was given up for lost on account of the severity of last winter, voluble arguments were made, day after day, to show that this could not be so. From Washington it was tele graphed that "the only vessel of the navy that has ever ventured into Arctic waters of the Pacific side was the Vincennes, when Captain, now Rear Admiral, Rogers com manded her. The officers who served under Admiral Rogers in the Vincennes agree with the Secretary in their opinion of the capacity of the Jeannette to winter it in the Arctic Sea, and they know of no reason why Lieut. Dr Long should not be as successful as Nordenskjöld was in his northern voyage." Foreign authorities were also cited to testify, as they did, that the Jennnette ought not to be heard of: that if she had been heard of, she would not have been doing her duty; that she might be wholly beyond the beats of the whalers that had inferred she was lost because no longer seen; that, although it was more than a year since she was last seen-on the 2d of September, 1879 yet she might be unheard of also for a year more, simply because she was so far north and about her business; and so on.

But it seems that now, after all possible implifications have been made for several months of this view, there is a precipitate hange to the other. Of course, as Congress pays its money, it can take its choice. before paying the money it had better deliitely adopt one opinion or the other.

The prevailing sentiment in the Senate eems to have been the one expressed by Mr. EDMUNDS, who, in giving utterance to his disgust with Arctic explorations, while there is so much yet to be done for mankind and for science this side of the pole, added, but we did authorize and contribute to, in one way or another, the sending out of the Jeannette, and therefore I am perfectly willing to have a search made to get her

ut of the difficulty." After Congress has expended a quarter of a million dollars for this purpose, it will perhaps be more careful about accepting what are guaranteed to be cheap gift enterprises of exploration.

# Now Cut Out the Other Half.

Capt. Expa's impudent sub-sidy scheme is before the House, with a favorable report from a committee which hesitated long but was finally overcome by the persuasive en- | the Waite House.

The objections raised by the reluctant ommitteemen have had this effect upon Capt. Exps's project: One-half of the Government guarantee of \$90,000,000 has been cut out of the bill. Instead of \$3,000,000 a year for thirty years, \$3,000,000 a year for tifteen years is demanded.

Perhaps this is as much as could be expected of a committee of mortals, subjected of the plan to denose PARKARD, which he | tremendous engine of resistance, of which | to the peculiar cloquence which Capt. Ears

knows how to employ. It leaves a chance for the good and honest men in the House to signalize the last days of the Forty-sixth Congress by cutting out the other \$45,000,000.

That done, there would be no reason why Capt. Eads's plans should not receive attentive and respectful consideration by Congress-by the Mexican Congress it not by our own.

By the consolidation of the American Union Telegraph Company with the great rival establishment, Gen. THOMAS T. ECKERT returns from a sphere of enterprise in which he has peculiarly distinguished himself to one of a more commonplace but hardly less arduous character. It is to the energy and practical skill of Gen. ECKERT that the American Union owes the extended and excellent system of lines which has made it so formidable as a competitor that its alliance has been sought. He planned the system and supervised the work of its construction. We suppose there is no other telegrapher living who could have accomplished this task so promptly, efficiently, and economically as it has been done by Gen. ECKERT. He now becomes the manager of the united concern, and we do not doubt that his success in this place will be fully up to the requirements of his repu-

A committee of Congress has reported favorably on the bill making inauguration day a legal holiday. This measure will please those who would like to see our Presidents inaugurated as nearly as possible after the fashion of a royal or imperial coronation. Every fourth year there are renewed and increased efforts to surround with extravagant pomp and parade what ought to be a very simple ceremony THOMAS JEFFERSON showed the right war for the Chief Magistrate of a democratic republic to enter office.

Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN seems to be seeking fame as the champion of all alleged soldiers claims for pensions, without regard to the question of their genuineness. The Senate cham ber resounds with the loval utterances of this defender of the Union. There is one curious fact about Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN. If he had been killed in the first days of the war, and the Confederate Government had turned out to be a permanent and solvent institution, his widow robably could have obtained a Confederate pension on his account. The charge that Louan held a rebel commission early in the war has never been disproved with sufficient distinctness to make his biographer's task an easy or a pleasant one.

The bonfires have begun to blaze upon the street pavements for the thawing out of frozen Croton pipes. We would suggest to those who have to avail themselves of this costly means o restoring their suspended water supply that while they have the ground open, they sink the pipes deep enough to be out of the reach of the frost in future, or if that be not possible, that they enclose their pipes in wooden boxes, so as to leave a clear space of several inches about them. This space will be filled with air, which is a good non-conductor, and will, to some ex tent, stay the freezing process.

Mr. BLAINE is not going to be Premier of Gen. Garriero's Administration. There is no such office in our system of government. Peoe who talk about Mr. Evants as Premier, or Mr. BLAINE as Premier, or any other American citizen as Premier, exhibit themselves in a sills and meaningless affectation. The Secretary of State is one of the President's constitutional advisers. In the Cabinet councils he ranks with the other Secretaries. Outside of Cabinet seetings he is specially charged with foreign affairs. The foreign affairs of the United States are not of the degree of importance to give their conductor the pre-minence which the word Premier implies. Mr. Evants's chief functions, beyond those which he has had in common with the other Cabinet officers, have been to countersign Thanksgiving proclamations, to exchange complimentary epistles with useless foreign Ministers, and to supervise the collection of statistics by the Consuls. For a good many years the Secretary of the Treasury has been a much more important personage than the Secretary of State, with greater powers for good or bad. Let us hear no more about Premiers in America.

Thus far the tone of the Whittaker court partial is obviously as favorable to the interests of the accused as he or his friends could ask This appears from the character of the questions put by members of the court to Cadet BURNETT, after his cross-examination, in which an attempt was made to discover the sentiment existing in the witness's mind toward the colored cadet, and the general opinion in the Academy on the same subject. There was apparently nothing asked save what was proper in the line of strict investigation. Nor was ere anything to indicate improper prejudice one way or the other, on the part of the mem bers of the court. But there was something, no easily definable, yet not the less obvious, in the nature of the questioning that showed a disposition to go to the bottom of the case, and to come to a judgment upon it which would receive general approval.

That the cause of wise and practicable emperance is flourishing is shown by the facthat the quantity of lager beer manufactured in the United States has increased within the last three years from 10,000,000 to 13,374,000 barrels This would furnish a hundred and fifty glasses to every person in the country, including children, or six hundred glasses to every adult person; but, of course, a considerable part of this immense quantity is exported to South and Central America, Australia, Japan, and other countries. Let beer drinking thus go on increasing and whiskey drinking proportionall diminishing, and there will be little need of prohibitory temperance legislation.

Another colored centenarian died las cok, at the reputed age of 123 years. The leature which distinguished Samuer Lasfrom colored centenarians in general was that he did not pretend to have been a budy servan of Washington, but only to have been a body servant of Gen. Mancan. This evidence of good faith, and a certain judicial integrity implied in the fact that his colored brethren called itm "Judge," make it more or less possible that he was born in Africa in 1758, as he o be especially as the high grade of culture of the native Africans in respect to matters chronology is so well known. Samuel Lan-

# A Scandalous Bargain.

Washington, Feb. 5.-Major D. G. Swalm of Ohio, whom Mr. Hayes has nominated to be Judge Advocate-General, will reach that officby stepping over the heads of six senior officers. It is not pretended that Major Swaim's qualifications surpass those of his associate and seniors in the Bureau of Military Justice The appointment is made to oblare Gen. Garfield, and to spare him the embarrassment of sending in a nomination which benefits his closest personal friend and former pravate secretary at the expense of men ahead of Swains in the gular line of promotion.

It is no secret in army circles here that swaim's appointment is the performance of one-half of an agreement or understanding be tween Hayes and tiurfield. In return for this favor to the incoming President, Gen, Garfield is expected to nominate for Surgeon-Coneral the army Dr. Baxter, the thysician o Havea's household, who has received no pay for his medical services to the thrifty family in

In this manner Rayes and Garfield relieve ach other of the charge of jumping a persona friend over the heads of deserving sentors. The high and honorable offices of the army are raded off to pay private debts and personal obligations.

# One of Maine's Pines.

From the Stone State It .... J. H. Moulton of Sanford felled a pine tree a sew days since which made him best that taken to better, meaniced 127 running feet, the smallest in, to im-ually hockes to diameter at the top. The whose tree caled about 1.5 to not.

TRYING TO BULLDOZE MR. RANDALL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.-The possibilities of boss government may be inferred from the threats of some of the Camerom organs to deprive the Pennsylvania Democrats of their most distinguished Representative in the lower House of Congress unless they shall agree to assist Mr. Cameron in electing his candidate for Senator. This was to be done by the simple process of cutting up, in the approaching apportionment, the only Democratic district in Philadelphia, and so distributing the parts as to practically distranchise the whole Democratic population of the second city in the Union.

There is no evidence that Senator Cameron himself ever made such a threat, or entertained such a purpose. It he really contemplated the perpetration of an outrage like that, he would not parade his intentions in the newspapers. He knows very well what a storm of indignation it would raise from one end of the country to the other. But that Republican trumpeters could be found to proclaim the scheme as being under advisement, and Democrats to pretend that they believed it, and were terribly frightened at the prospect, are facts which show what sort of work men believe the Ring machine might be put to do. Mr. Randall leaves the chair after five years'

service, during which the lobby has been almost extinguished, and no corrupt job of any magnitude has been allowed to pass. He will go to the head of a powerful minority on the floor, where his incorruptible integrity, experience, and vigilance will form the best reliance of the people against such vicious and extravagant legislation as disgraced the House and filled the country with scandal before the present Democratic majority came into power. His removal would be universally regarded as a public calamity, and his removal by the means suggested from Harrisburg would lead to very serious consequences to those who should

cause it to be done. But while Mr. Cameron has probably not authorized anybody to make threats in his name, the Speaker has very calmly declined to take any notice of those which have been made by others. It was announced long since that the Democrats were terribly alarmed, and that the Speaker would go at once to Harrisburg. and in conjunction with Senator Walines detail enough Democrats to elect Mr. Oliver Senator. But Mr. Randall has not gone to Harrisburg; he has carefully refrained from obtruding upon the Democratic members of the Legislature any advice in the premises, and they still continue to vote for their own nominee. Neither the Senator nor the Speaker has shown any anxiety to change that course until the opportunity shall occur of electing such a Senator as would be least acceptable to the Bing.

# ELEVATED ROAD EXTENSIONS.

#### Connection to be Built Between the Sixth and Ninth Avenue Roads.

During the past week engineers of the Manhattan Railway Company were engaged in making measurements for a connection between the Sixth and Ninth avenue elevated roads at Morris street. When this connection is built. which will be in a few weeks, the Sixth avenue trains will be run through to South Ferry. Unless it should be decided to lay two more tracks through the Battery, the Ninth avenue trains will stop at Morris street, and passongers will be transferred to and from that line to the Sixth avenue road by a bridge connecting the stations of the two roads in Rector street. It is believed that this arrangement will accommobelieved that this arrangement will accommodate a large number of the patrons of the west side roads, especially during the summer months, when there is a great demand for facilities to reach the excursion boats that touch at the southern end of Manhettan Island.

The managers have under consideration some sort of change in the running arrangement on the east side roads which will obviate the transfer of the great bulk of traffic at Clatham square. The problem is a difficult one, and, so far as can be learned, nothing definite has been decided upon.

The extension of the Second avenue road from its present northern terminus along the

The extension of the Second avenue road from its present northern terminus along the south shore of the Harlem River is also being discussed. One object of such an extension would be to carry passengers direct to Inwood by way of the new Harlem bridge at Eighth avenue and 185th street. The building of the extension is partly dependent upon the success of the movement for a Worl's Fair.

A leading director in the Manhattan company says that the management does not intend to

A leading director in the Manhaitan company says that the management does not intend to make any new regulations in regard to fare until the effect of the increase of commutation hours is fully shown. He admitted that since the change was made the receipts of the company had been increased, but how much that increase was due to the unusual large business of the holiday scason or to the uncomfort, able condition of surface-read travelling of the sees condition of surface-road travelling of the season, and how much to the change, could not be fairly determined as sot. If a fair trial showed that it was the best policy for the company to further extend the periods for five-cent fares, he would gladly advente another movement in that direction, and he thought that his fellow managers would take the same view.

#### The Terrapin Senator. From the Atlanta Constitution.

I have just heard of an instance where a nited States Senator is supported by terrapins. Senator Dennis of Maryland, as my information coes has about twelve acres of land put down in a pond that is fed by salt water. This pend makes the largest terrapin farm, probably, in the world, and is the source of a heavy in ome. In it terrapins are raised for the market, and i is said that over 12,000 "counts" have been sold from a in one year. It may be noted, for the kenefit of the un nated, that a "count" is a terrapin over seven inche a length, and that "com ta" are said by number, bring ng from \$10 to \$14 a dozen, or abour \$1 cach. In market hey retail for about \$20 a dozen, and in the tashionahie refourants are served at \$150 a plate, one terrapin ing about three plates. Smaller terrapius ere sold a lower flaures, but all bring good flaures, and are "dia mond" hacks in fact as well as in name. There are sev-eral terraphic pends to Maryland, and they grow in imortance as "terrapin sew, Maryland style," is becomng more and more popular among high livers.

#### Joaquin Miller's New Play. Provide Philadelphia Press.

The Poet of the Sierras is a queer customer but his queerness certainly has the flavor of artificiality at times. His newest play, which is called "Forty-mus," satisst roung to be produced by Mr. and Mrs. McKee Earkin, who have determined to do it at Haverly's Courteanth Street Pacalin max September. It will be a then no in grand argic by Mr. Haverly, and is put on for run, which will in all probability be a curve for it. tankin has had the play in his possession for two or bree years, and has breely rewritten it, so I am in-rmed. That is to say, be to a retailed many of Miller's deas and much of his language. But he has altered the opstruction to a very considerable extent, and has cut and refundanced scenes have and there. Hophin has been ed to believe that his best course by in the direction of he Western drame, and he has consequently come back

# The Buers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I know of many a Hollander in this city who would in 1 only as it tall a memory of sympathy in Gosper Justicine, hot o mill be fund you'd to securize home and my not the take of those oppressed Blars. Head Living

# Town Statistics in Short.

New York has, according to the United States cases of 1880, 1.2 st,577 inhabitants, of whom 304,702 re scales and 615,815 females New York has a fleating population of about 20 co-This includes accounters at hotels, bear the and I dring howers, and subtracts temperaries stocking in town.

New York expended for anneaments, the stres, operas, ntshows shint \$10 terms last year and in the duni-or place meanly \$600 terms the infer expectative po-siting in the arrest of \$4,00 persons to intrace tion. with all the arrival of water persons by forth last year New York's arrowater of population by forth last year massions library, its loss by death just 31,500. In Now York lave 213,467 families, comparing 07,120

New York's worklangs that year rearing the number of New York appropriation 749 makes between the area of

15 and 30 years, and 172,777 neurales between the same area. About 50 stroit the latter are done saids. The New York is the attention last from Timb persons The New York ridy process should their doors last year

The New York city prescribe special their doors had year to be pursued of Compercial behind. The police attained to be present of 12 1,084 men and women who had nowmers else to sleep.

New York a second of charitable secretics disbursed \$1.55,000, and 14.75 persons seen competited by the compercial states of Philosophics and Correction to the compercial states of Philosophics and Correction to the nohouses, prisons, inspirals, nurseries, schools, and New York's Sunday school scholars of all denomina-

tions muniter 115.825, in \$18 sanday schools.

Sow York's site of Araba, growing up without instruc-tion and legroing to be criminals, form on gray of over

# MEALS SERFED AT YOUR HOUSE.

To persons of moderate means desiring to

# The Latest Solution of the Problem of Hent

ive comfortably in the city there are often, if not always, two unsolvable problems-house rent and domestic service—and many expedients have been resorted to in efforts to solve thom. The result has been the building of flats, the establishment of family hotels, the support of many restaurants, the success of many lodging houses, and various other methods of evading old-fashioned housekeeping. In spite of all these expedients there yet exists an unsupplied desire for the comforts of home. Rents are so high and good servants so scarce that very many are deterred from keeping house for themselves. Persons of this class are constantly on the lookout for some new solution of the problem. They transfer their custom from one restaurant to another and from one hotel to another, ever sighing for something hotel to another, ever sighing for something more like home. They are always carer to seize upon some new device to meet their wants. A few years ago Prof. Blot, an enthusisatic French artist in cookery, undertook to meet the paluable want by supplying meals ready cooked, served at private houses at stated liours. Somehow the Professor failed. There was a general agreement that the plan was excellent. It saved house rent, because the room occupied by kitchen and servants was saved. The wages of servants were saved, and the bother of preparing meals at home was avoided. At the same time all the privacy of home was secured.

scured. Although Prof. Blot failed in his attempt, the lesson of his experiment has not been lost. Other artists in cookery have been trying it since with more success, and now there are three or four caterors who make it their business to supply families with meals at their houses.

What is the usual price for serving meals at private ousses? one of the caterers was asked.

The lowest price is \$7 per week for each person, two meals a day. This includes at least two kinds of meat, or poultry, entrées, and dessert for dinner, with frequent changes in the bill of fare. If a lunch is required we serve that with the other meals for \$8 per week."

serve that with the other meals for \$8 per wack."

"Do you cook special dishes when required?"

"Yes, a family can have food cooked to their taste, and on extra occasions they may have game, birds, and anything that the market affords, with, of course, an additional charge for extras. Some families pay \$8 or \$19 or more per week per terson. They do not seek to save money so much as to avoid the bother of cooking in the house. But most enstowers desire to be served at the lowest rate."

"How do you keep the food warm?"

"We have special tin vessels with lamp henters. This enables us to send meals to any part of the city and serve them as fresh as if they came from the kitchen. We send many meals by elevated railway or borse cars. I know of one family that cays \$75 a week for meals served in this way."

"How about the dishes?"

"Sometimes we supply our own dishes. In that case we take them away about an hour after each meal. Sometimes families prefer to keep and care for their own dishes."

"As to service at table, do you supply that?"

"Often families who prefer not to have servants in the house require us to send some one to wait at table. There is, of course, extra charge for that."

"Do you think the plan is growing in favor?"

tharge for that."
"Do you think the plan is growing in favor?"
"Do you think the plan is growing in favor?" "Do you think the plan is growing in favor?"

"Very much. There is no question that, for the same style of living, it would cest more to keep house in the old way. There is economy in fire, in labor, and, above all, in the services of a skilful cook. Few families can afford to keep a good cook. The experience required to make a skilful cook can only be gained by opportunities to cook a great variety of food. This opportunity is not afforded in small lamilies. Often the maid-of-all-work does the cooking. This brings to mind the old adage that the jack-of-all-trades is master of none. If a woman is to be a good cook, she cannot waste her time on washing and frontag or general housework. You might as well try and put a carpenter to making a watch asto put a general housework gir! to cooking. She only spoils your food, Cooking is just as much a trade as any other occupation, and sensible persons are beginning to find that out. If you cannot afford to get it done at home, you may afford to employ a caterer who makes his or her living by serving others of as good taste as yourself."

#### THE PLEASURES OF FREEZING. Jasper Perley's Narrow Escape from Death to the Oil Regions. From the Bradford Era.

Jasper Perley, a Cattaranguis County farmer, nearly froze to death recently. When found he was insensible in the bottom of his sleigh. He was insensible in the bottom of his sleigh. He was rubbed with show and other wise trended to revive the circulation. After a good deal of thorough manipulation and rubbing Perley was brought around, when a low doses of whiskey sufficed to restore him to nearly his normal condition. He thanked his rectores very heartily, and gave an account of his misforture, which affects became so prough who breeze to death. When he fell no longer able to hold the reins with any grip he determined in suck shotter in the first house until well warmed. His inheart he became stiff, then his arms, sharp chills rain down his back, and finally it seemed as though his which body was being consealed, causing an almost foul cessation of the heart's action. This condition of extreme suffering and desired warmed, we have the condition of extreme suffering and desired warmed, sufficiently sufficiently speculation she made there, and up to this the same confidence on extiliation filled the Cattaraurus farmer's breast as he urged the torse to still greater speed, and the woods on either side were passed so quickly that they became indistinguishable black lines. Then the sleigh belts sounded fainfor and fainter, until the chimes disappeared in the distance, the farmer fell gradually into a delicious situation, which is a work than any piece since. Forcet we not, and we waking and he knew no more until brought to have a was a series of the Cumari Commany cannot be part of the character of the Cumari Commany cannot be part of the class of the command of the character of the Cumari Commany cannot be part of the class of the command of the character of the c

# School Expenses in Brooklyn.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have een residing in Brooklyn for the past four years and have sent my children to the public school. Now I find that while in New York school expenses were hardly worth mentioning, here they amount to quite a sum every six months. My children stevery promotion seed new backs, and throughout the term they must have everythms that is used in school, except ink, this the action authorities farmally and no more. New I am a morehance, and paying 57% or \$40 in year for bunks and other school under trains to rather a heavy extense. Last year I moved, set of one school under the everythmz that is used in school, except ink; this the

# Languages Not Bend Yet Unspoten.

TO THE POITOR OF THE SUN-SO: I have now in my present in the eclaims and grammars of everal new languages, constructed on logical principles by sev-eral different persons, and all better than the English or rai different persons and all better than the Enginsh or younge listing. The suchs are than by other language actually in use.

Lately I received a new one from France, made by have rived to turned an average constraint.

telegraph

E. T. T. Nylad, another Predictionan, the also reade one,
which thinver Section P. W. Marar (a. e. S. 160 d. Asiational, and also exception P. As there is New York

Edward offices are realized in the relation

# More Inraght-Barby,

To the Editor of The Sun-Set I have been a resident of Birmingham, England, for some years, and knew Mr. English tong tenne be became farmers toy and the limits of his own town. By member amoust Expand the limits of his own, town. Its mounters of his congregation and others I have never heard his man proportional other passes that I is considered by Manager and Conference of the Manager and Conference of the Manager and Conference of the Advantage of the Manager and Conference of the Manager and Manag

# The Third Avenue Savings Bank,

To this Editor of The Spx-Sir; When my adams deed, where years ago, we trid bink by a large reary-about \$1.50. I placed it for say keeping in that

#### William Stunct's there Some. \*From the episopolit anothern

which is well as the Design the war written as the constitution of the constitution of

-In the cabinet of "Mary the Witch," lately deceased at Davenport, Iowa, were found a care skull, a chicken's head, bats' wings, toads' feet, spidere' webs, various bones of various antmais, dried blood, and eyes of owls and cats deposited in various places wrapper

Miss Marianne North, a pretty English arust, is making a tour of the world with very high credentials, for the purpose of painting the distinctive flowers that grew wild. Sir Joseph Hooker, director of the Botanical Gardens at Kew, vanches for her aristic powers, her botanical knowledge, and her intropolity as

an explorer. -Stillmann B. Allen of Boston has just distributed \$500 in prizes to Maine boys under eighting years of age who have raised the most fodian core or one-eighth of an acre in the past season. More than 600 hows in all parts of the State connected, and the first

prize ESO, was awarded to Frank E. Small of Stockton who raised 2,240 pounds. -Advices from Melbourne fully confirm the report that the much-dreaded phylloxera has made its agreatance in the vinevarias of Australia. A select committe of the Victorian Assembly secently said a visit of the vineyards which are planted on the Barrabad thing neur Geelong. They found that he of the vine yands was unmisuakably smitten with the disease, the insectations

visible even without the aid of a magnifying glass. -President Haygood of Emory College meets the assertions of politicians that Georgia is to state of decadence with some significant facts. He says that in 1876 the improved lands in the State amount d to 28,737,639 acres. In 1880 the argrevate had grown to 23.815,581 acres, the increase of four years being cient to provide 'arms of 100 acres each for nearly 11/200 families. The colored people are buying farms of from twenty to fifty acres, and deriving profitable returns

from them. -In the Issue of "Burke's Peerage" for this year it is pointed out that the Barony of Shute. ferred on Viscount Barrington, an Irish Peer, leads to: point a clause in the act of Union comes into operation by which the Crown is vested with power to keep up the perrage of Ireland to the number of one hundred over and above the number that are entitled by descent to a seat in the House of Lords.

-At the Westminster Police Court, in England, the other day, among the applications for a sistance was one by an old non-commissioned officer of the Eleventh Hussars, who was one of the immertal "Rig Hundred" at Balaclava, was wounded in the charge in five places, and fell into the heads of the Russians. He left the army at the completion of his first term of a vice, and afterward he sought employment at the Cape und served in the police as a Serveant. however, carried off the whole of his family, and he same buck to England. He was at present out of work

-It is generally imagined that slave trading is now abmost a thing of the past, but that it still is carried on to a considerable extent in the Ports Indian possessions of Timor and the adjoining islands is pretty well established. The regular price of a male stave from twelve to fifteen years of age is fifty rupee. A female slave of the same age fetches from eighty to ; hundred rupnes. The natives of the Island of Macasar are the principal dealers in this traffic. Even some of the authorities have sept slaves. The missionaries have rendered valuable services in suppressing the traffic but

organized force is required to effectually put an end to -A deplorable accident, indirectly resulting from the quantity of snow still left in the streets of Paris, occurred at the corner of the Rue de Hauterille on the evening of Jan. 21. A beotmaker, named Babia, was crossing the street with his little girl, 10 years of age, when the latter, is order to escape a justing ratiof thold of her father's hand, and, in jumping in to the pavement, fell down a large drain hole which had been epened for the purpose of shooting the snow tota the sewers. Help was quickly procured, and several firmen the sewers, however, rendered this imputable, and a yet the bereaved parents have not even had the sad sat isfaction of seeing the body recovered

-The Dean of Westminster, Dr. Stanley, has been making a speech at the Workingmen s College at Ipswich, and he took the opportunity of ridic long the "vox populity-x Det," provers, and of calling he we pairs mere sounding brass." The people's voice and newssarers in England, however, have had a good deal to say to the formation and the development of the liberalism to which the Dean owes his desner; and his father own his bishopric, and few men have been through life forder popular appliance and newspaper renown than the

compound engines indicating 0.000 horse power, and with a speed of 10% knots. The Persia was able to carry of hight goods. The Gallia carried 1,700 tons weight, at the Gallia burnt less than half a ton, although all car ried the cargo 25, known hour faster. The Annex, dicating 6,000 horse power, consumed 134 penns per indicated forse power, and carried 3 wo to enego at an average speed of 16% knots. She too burnt less than 4 cwt. of coal per ton of currous a spec-

across the Atlantic faster than any yet recorded -Chief Numana is the census supervisor in Nevada to collect statistics of the abovernal rules, and he has adopted a carriers out that for gratient he fe, turns. His commerciars are all in lians, an a that open in infina sharle sheet of blank paper. Upon his sent the much rates a sain the family, are distinguished to the rear sential government and with will ow sticks from two to need sticks a coved to designate the

-A French contemporary has recently published a list by which it appears that during million free editions, eaglit writers, and of An English daily, ministing the list bottos editors were particularly unnerlange or a were wounded to fair over other and of the cases in worth contribution your disco-

North Carolina, like Virginia, line in ter-It is hard'y worth any one's while to take the risk of a title magnetive to the varieties of notive grants have be without to a country and or any long trouble "to not as it them appeared to the varieties of notive grants have be a true in sociations, or one as the product of the country is 2 can." other varieties of notive groups a horse be-